

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
SHREVEPORT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRIMINAL ACTION NO. 17-0045-01

VERSUS

JUDGE DONALD E. WALTER

MAQUEL L. SHELBY

MAGISTRATE JUDGE HORNSBY

MEMORANDUM ORDER

Before the Court is a motion for compassionate release filed pro se by the defendant, Maquel L. Shelby (“Shelby”). See Record Document 68. The Federal Public Defender’s Office notified the Court that its office would not be enrolling on behalf of Shelby. Based on the following, the motion for release is **DENIED** as premature.

The compassionate release statute, as amended by the First Step Act on December 21, 2018, provides, in pertinent part:

(c) Modification of an imposed term of imprisonment.--The court may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed except that –

(1) in any case –

(A) the court, upon motion of Director of the Bureau of Prisons, or upon motion of the defendant after the defendant has fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant’s behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant’s facility, whichever is earlier, may reduce the term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of probation or supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the unserved portion of the original term of imprisonment), after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if it finds that –

(i) extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction. . . .

18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The administrative exhaustion provision of the First Step Act is set out in mandatory terms and sets forth no exceptions to the statutory exhaustion requirement.

Here, as alleged evidence of exhaustion, Shelby filed a one-line email to the Warden stating, in its entirety, “Sir, I would like to be considered for compassionate release please. Thank you.” Record Document 68, Ex. 1. Shelby’s request for compassionate release makes no mention of COVID-19 or any medical conditions. His request is insufficient to meet the exhaustion requirement. See United States v. Rice, 848 F. Appx 320, 321 (9th Cir. 2021) (citing 28 C.F.R. § 571.61(a) (inmate’s request to the Bureau of Prisons must be submitted to the warden and, at a minimum, contain the “extraordinary or compelling circumstances that the inmate believes warrant consideration” and a “[p]roposed release plan”)).

In light of this conclusion, this Court finds that Shelby’s motion is premature at this time. “The COVID-19 situation as it exists in the prison system does not, without more, establish that it is appropriate for the Court to accede to [the] request to jump over the procedure provided in the law on compassionate release. There is nothing extraordinary or compelling that convinces the court to ignore the requirement that [Shelby] first make his request to the Warden of the facility.” United States v. Nathan Burl Cain, No. 1:17-CR-0204-01, at *4 (W.D. La. Apr. 8, 2020). As was well-stated by the Third Circuit:

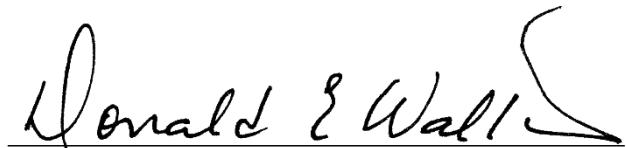
We do not mean to minimize the risks that COVID-19 poses in the federal prison system, particularly for inmates like [Shelby]. But the mere existence of COVID-19 in society and the possibility that it may spread to a particular prison alone cannot independently justify compassionate release, especially considering BOP’s statutory role, and its extensive and professional efforts to curtail the virus’s spread. See generally Federal Bureau of Prisons, COVID-19 Action Plan (Mar. 13, 2020, 3:09 PM), https://www.bop.gov/resources/news/20200313_covid19.jsp. Given BOP’s shared desire for a safe and healthy prison environment, we conclude that strict compliance with § 3582(c)(1)(A)’s exhaustion requirement takes on added—and critical—importance.

United States v. Raia, 954 F.3d 594, 597 (3d Cir. 2020); United States v. Franco, 973 F.3d 465, 468 (5th Cir. 2020) (“[W]e must determine whether [the] statutory requirement is mandatory. We join the other three circuits that have faced the question and conclude that it is.” (citing United

States v. Alam, 960 F.3d 831, 833 (6th Cir. 2020), Raia, 954, F.3d at 597, and United States v. Springer, 820 F. App'x 788, 790-92 (10th Cir. 2020)). Therefore, the proper course to follow is to allow BOP's established process a chance to work.

Accordingly, Shelby's motion for compassionate release is **DENIED** as premature. Shelby may re-urge such motion if he properly exhausts his administrative remedies as required by Section 3582(c)(1)(A).

THUS DONE AND SIGNED at Shreveport, Louisiana, this 16th day of August, 2021.



DONALD E. WALTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE